Quiz 6 - Chapter 05 - Equal Rights: Struggling Toward Fairness  
  
1. How many states ratified the Equal Rights Amendment?   
A. none of them  
B. only a few  
C. about half  
D. nearly three-fourths  
E. all but three of them  
  
2. The fight to give Hispanic farm laborers better working conditions and wages was conducted primarily in   
A. Arizona.  
B. California.  
C. Oregon.  
D. Washington.  
E. New Mexico.  
  
3. Native Americans   
A. have always been legal citizens of the United States.  
B. were not given citizenship status en masse until the twentieth century.  
C. do not today have the full legal rights of other U.S. citizens.  
D. are U.S. citizens unless they choose to live on a reservation.  
E. have numbered roughly ten million in the United States since the 1700s.  
  
4. The first Asian immigrants to America   
A. settled primarily in the Midwest and Northeast.  
B. did not arrive until the early twentieth century.  
C. were welcomed as equals by most whites.  
D. worked as laborers in mines and railroad construction.  
E. All these answers are correct.  
  
5. (p. 153) In 1960, the greatest percentage of immigrants to America came from   
A. Europe.  
B. Asia.  
C. Latin America.  
D. Africa.  
E. Australia.  
  
6. In 2010, the greatest percentage of immigrants to America came from   
A. Europe.  
B. Asia.  
C. Latin America.  
D. Africa.  
E. Australia.  
  
7. The 2013 Supreme Court decision Shelby County v. Holder interpreting the Voting Rights Act   
A. declared the entire Voting Rights Act unconstitutional.  
B. was a victory for the Obama administration in general and Attorney General Eric Holder in particular.  
C. argued that Congress had set standards for ensuring voting rights that were no longer relevant.  
D. requires states be more diligent in ensuring that minorities have full voting rights.  
E. was all the more emphatic because it had a unanimous 9-0 vote.  
  
8. Housing in America   
A. falls largely outside the scope of the law—people are free to rent or sell property to whomever they want.  
B. is an area where equality in practice is now nearly a reality; people of similar incomes, regardless of race or color, find it equally easy to qualify for home mortgages.  
C. is an unimportant civil rights issue, since housing patterns almost completely reflect the personal preferences of people and are not substantially influenced by past or present racial bias.  
D. continues to evidence a high degree of racial segregation.  
E. None of these answers is correct.  
  
9. De jure discrimination and de facto discrimination are two ways in which some Americans are treated as less equal than others. Examples of public policies designed to address each of these forms of discrimination are   
A. the Brown decision (de jure), and affirmative action (de facto).  
B. affirmative action (de jure), and the Voting Rights Act of 1965 (de facto).  
C. the Voting Rights Act of 1965 (de jure), and the Brown decision (de facto).  
D. the Supreme Court's busing decisions (de jure), and affirmative action decisions (de facto).  
E. None of these answers is correct.  
  
  
  
  
  
10. The Supreme Court halted the general use of quotas in the granting of federal contracts in the 1995 case of   
A. Adarand v. Pena.  
B. Fullilove v. Klutznick.  
C. Craig v. Boren.  
D. Rostker v. Goldberg.  
E. United States v. Virginia.  
  
11. With regard to affirmative action, the Supreme Court in recent years has   
A. moved to outlaw it.  
B. moved to narrow its application.  
C. asked Congress to clarify the policy.  
D. asked the president to clarify the policy.  
E. asked the state legislatures to clarify the policy.  
  
12. Which statement about women's rights is correct?   
A. The Equal Rights Amendment (ERA) was ratified by the necessary 38 states in 1982.  
B. The women's rights movement began in the era of World War I and within a few years achieved voting rights for women.  
C. Women have made clear gains in the areas of appointive and elective offices.  
D. Women tend to cast their votes for Republican candidates.  
E. All these answers are correct.  
  
13. The average pay for full-time female employees is about \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ percent of that for full-time male employees.   
A. 93  
B. 50  
C. 65  
D. 80  
E. 60  
  
14. Native Americans   
A. today number more than 2 million.  
B. have a far higher infant mortality rate than the national average.  
C. have in recent years filed suit to reclaim their ancestral lands.  
D. are less than half as likely to finish college as other Americans.  
E. All these answers are correct.  
  
  
15. All of the following statements about Hispanic Americans are true EXCEPT that   
A. they are the fastest-growing minority in the United States.  
B. they have made major political gains in terms of electing local officials, particularly in the southwestern states.  
C. Hispanics are healthier and have a longer life expectancy than would be expected from their education and income levels.  
D. their average annual income is relatively close to the national average.  
E. they are one of the nation's oldest ethnic groups.  
  
16. Of the following states, which one has the LOWEST percentage of Hispanics in its population?   
A. Washington  
B. New Mexico  
C. California  
D. Arizona  
E. Texas  
  
17. All of the following statements about Asian American rights are true EXCEPT that   
A. they have not attained a proportionate share of top business positions.  
B. Asian Americans are an upwardly mobile group but are underrepresented in top positions in society due to past and present discrimination.  
C. Asian Americans have the highest percentage of two-parent families of any racial group.  
D. Asian Americans have made notable educational advancements.  
E. Asian Americans have the second highest median family income of any group.  
  
18. In 2015, the Supreme Court ruled that state bans on same-sex marriage violated the Fourteenth Amendment in which case?   
A. Obergefell v. Hodges  
B. Loving v. Virginia  
C. Grutter v. Bollinger  
D. Shelby County v. Holder  
E. Lau v. Nichols  
  
19. Regarding same-sex marriage, it is true that   
A. the Supreme Court upheld the Defense of Marriage Act in 2013.  
B. several states have recently reversed earlier legal approval of the practice.  
C. younger people are more likely to approve of it than older people are.  
D. it first became legal in New York.  
E. it is a state issue that is beyond federal control or influence.  
  
20. Which of the following statements is true of age discrimination in the United States?   
A. The courts have not given government and employers much leeway in establishing age-based policies.  
B. Forced retirement for reasons of age is not permissible even if justified by the nature of a particular job or the performance of a particular employee.  
C. Age discrimination is among the forms of discrimination prohibited by the U.S. Constitution.  
D. Mandatory retirement ages for most jobs have been eliminated by law.  
E. Hiring bias on the basis of age is still allowed by all private companies, but has been most abolished in government and public agencies.